

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY REVISION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1324) to expand the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1324

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK BOUNDARY REVISION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1 of the Act entitled “An Act to revise the boundary of the Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes” approved August 17, 1990 (16 U.S.C. 430g-4) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) ADDITIONAL LAND.—In addition to the land identified in subsection (a), the park shall also include the property commonly known as the Wills House located in the Borough of Gettysburg and identified as Tract P02-1 on the map entitled ‘Gettysburg National Military Park’ numbered MARO 305/80,011 Segment 2, and dated April 1981, revised May 14, 1999.”; and

(3) in subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1)), by striking “map referred to in subsection (a)” and inserting “maps referred to in subsections (a) and (b)”.

## SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

Section 2 of the Act entitled “An Act to revise the boundary of the Gettysburg National Military Park in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes” approved August 17, 1990 (16 U.S.C. 430g-4) is amended by striking “1(b)” each place it appears and inserting “1(c)”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1324, introduced by Senator RICK SANTORUM of Pennsylvania. This legislation has a House companion, H.R. 2435, sponsored by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING). Both the senator and congressman are to be commended for crafting legislation which helps modify the boundaries of the Gettysburg National Military Park to include an historic resource known as the Wills House located within the Borough of Gettysburg.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1324, which passed the Senate on November 1999, expands the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House. The Wills House was a place where President Lincoln stayed when he went to Gettysburg to deliver his famous Gettysburg Address.

A similar bill, H.R. 2435, by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), was ordered reported by the Committee on Resources on August 4, 1999, but the majority took no further action on that measure.

□ 1830

The substance of S. 1324 is non-controversial. The National Park Service wishes to acquire the property, and the acquisition is supported by the local community and historic preservation groups. We support the bill as well, and we recommend our colleagues to vote for its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), who has a companion bill to this legislation.

Mr. GOODLING. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would imagine if the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and his staff said what was really on their mind about Christine O'Connor on my staff and myself, it may be something different; but I have bad news for him, because the Battle of Gettysburg will continue even after I am gone because four or five different groups will still agree to totally disagree on what is best. But here is one that they can all agree on.

On November 19, 1863, Mr. Speaker, President Abraham Lincoln delivered America's most famous speech during a brief visit to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, for the dedication of a military cemetery for the war dead. But what few people really know is that President Lincoln edited his final draft of the Gettysburg Address just a few blocks away in the Wills House located in Lincoln Square in the heart of Gettysburg.

Shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Governor Andrew Curtin appointed David Wills, a Gettysburg resident, to acquire 17 acres for a cemetery to bury the thousands of Union soldiers who died during one of the bloodiest battles of the Civil War. With the dedication ceremony set for November 19, Mr. Wills sent a letter to President Lincoln inviting him to stay at his house along with Governor Curtin and the Honorable Edward Everett. Little did Mr. Everett, a well-

known orator who had been asked to be the main speaker, know he would be upstaged by the President, who had been asked by Mr. Wills to make a few appropriate remarks.

The day before the dedication, President Lincoln arrived at the Gettysburg railroad station, was escorted to the Wills House where he retired to the second floor to finish his remarks. The next day, President Lincoln would deliver a 2-minute speech that would so move the American people that it would later be inscribed on the south wall of the Lincoln Memorial, dedicated in his memory and to the Union. 137 years later, the Gettysburg Address continues to be recited by students in classrooms across America and still reminds Americans how close we came to destroying the world's greatest and most enduring republic.

In light of this historical context, I believe it is fitting that the House pass S. 1324, which expands the boundaries of Gettysburg National Military Park to include the Wills House. But I want to make sure that I clarify that only Congress has the authority to expand the boundaries of the park which I worked so hard to get finalized in stone in the 1990 Gettysburg Park boundary legislation. This legislation is a win-win situation for both preservationists and the Borough of Gettysburg. It not only will help to protect the building but also benefit the community by providing an opportunity for nearly 2 million park tourists to visit downtown Gettysburg.

I am pleased that Governor Tom Ridge and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania have committed resources toward the building's acquisition and preservation costs. I am also pleased the Borough of Gettysburg, which has committed itself to acquiring the Wills House, will work with the National Park Service in making the Wills House a keystone in the borough's historic pathway plan.

In closing, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. It was introduced and shepherded through the other body by Senator SANTORUM. I again would like to thank the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and his staff for their tenacity in doing what is best for the Gettysburg community.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support of this legislation expanding the Gettysburg National Military Park.

The Wills House is an important historical property in the borough of Gettysburg. It is important in a number of ways.

The Battle at Gettysburg was critical to preserving the Union, and was the high water mark of the Southern invasion of the North while the victory was hardly decisive, or even much more than a draw, it nevertheless was a pivotal point in the Civil War.

But it is a legitimate question as to whether Gettysburg would be remembered as much today were it not for the Gettysburg Address by President Abraham Lincoln.

Arguably, the Gettysburg Address along with the Declaration of Independence, are the most known documents to Americans. Many of the phrases in the Gettysburg Address are among the only famous passages recognized by most Americans. Some simple—"four score and seven years ago" and "government of the people, by the people, for the people"—and some more complex—"our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Garry Wills, a brilliant author who is sometimes very wrong-headed, has written one of the best books I've ever read. It is titled "Lincoln at Gettysburg, The Words That Remade America." He lays out the background of the speech, of the times, and, most importantly, the significance of the words themselves and their impact.

This remarkable short address shaped how we think about ourselves as a nation. Building on his book on the Declaration, Wills demonstrates that the Gettysburg Address redefined much of how we view government and our Nation. Lincoln did this without mentioning Gettysburg, slavery, the North, the South, or even the Emancipation Proclamation. In other words, he didn't speak to the immediate issues before him but in a timeless way about the principles of our Nation.

Gettysburg today is not just about the battle.

But it is also about the Address, in how it helped turn the bitterness of the Civil War into nationally uniting themes.

The Wills House is a key site to Gettysburg. Not only did President Lincoln spend the night before his speech at the Wills House, and probably did his final editing at the home, but without David Wills efforts there would have been no "Gettysburg Address."

David Wills had studied law under Thaddeus Stevens, the Radical Republican from Pennsylvania who was key leader in the House for many years. He owned the largest house on the Gettysburg Town Square. As a leading citizen, he put an end to land speculation for the burial of soldiers killed at Gettysburg, and formed an interstate commission to collect funds for the cleansing of the battlefield.

But in Garry Wills book on Gettysburg, he points out that David Wills had another goal. "He wanted to dedicate the ground that would hold them even before the corpses were moved. He felt the need for artful words to sweeten the poisoned air of Gettysburg."

First, David Wills asked the poets to appear—Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant—but they declined. But he was able to attract Edward Everett, perhaps the foremost orator of the time. President Lincoln was kind of an afterthought, included among many officials. No one really understood the potential impact he would have, or even understood it at the time.

But key facts remain—it was David Wills who led the effort to create the cemetery and he specifically hoped to accomplish what Lincoln actually did accomplish, an act of healing aimed at the ages.

In a historical sense, it is a bonus that Lincoln actually stayed at the Wills House, finished the polishing of the speech at that house, and delivered a brief speech that

evening to those gathered to greet him at the house. It is indeed a site worth inclusion in this national battlefield so vital to our national memory.

Furthermore, this can be an important part of resolving some of the conflict at the most recent battle of Gettysburg.

Clearly Gettysburg needs to move its visitor center from the critical area of the battlefield.

It is also essential that additional storage space for priceless artifacts, with proper climate control, be created as rapidly as possible.

Because the new location is farther from the town, in which many local businesses have developed concessions dependent upon visitors to the park, there is concern that the new visitor center could result in financial damages to the borough of Gettysburg. While I disagree with this concern because I believe a new visitor center will draw more visitors for longer periods, regardless of one's views on that subject, it is clear that development of the Wills House site in town, along with creative changes around the cemetery to better highlight the exalted place in American history of the Gettysburg Address, would draw visitors to the village itself. It would probably also add to the length of stay of the visitors, which would also benefit those in the borough.

And, from a national perspective, this Wills House site and further highlighting the memorable address that stands as a seminal document in understanding who we are as Americans, will make every American—including the thousands of schoolchildren who visit Gettysburg each year—much richer.

*Address delivered at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg.*

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

*November 19, 1863.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. ROMERO-BARCELÓ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1324.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXPRESSING POLICY OF UNITED STATES REGARDING ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE HAWAIIANS

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4904) to express the policy of the United States regarding the United States relationship with Native Hawaiians, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4904

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Constitution vests Congress with the authority to address the conditions of the indigenous, native people of the United States.

(2) Native Hawaiians, the native people of the Hawaiian archipelago which is now part of the United States, are indigenous, native people of the United States.

(3) The United States has a special trust relationship to promote the welfare of the native people of the United States, including Native Hawaiians.

(4) Under the treaty making power of the United States, Congress exercised its constitutional authority to confirm a treaty between the United States and the government that represented the Hawaiian people, and from 1826 until 1893, the United States recognized the independence of the Kingdom of Hawaii, extended full diplomatic recognition to the Hawaiian government, and entered into treaties and conventions with the Hawaiian monarchs to govern commerce and navigation in 1826, 1842, 1849, 1875, and 1887.

(5) Pursuant to the provisions of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (42 Stat. 108, chapter 42), the United States set aside 203,500 acres of land in the Federal territory that later became the State of Hawaii to address the conditions of Native Hawaiians.

(6) By setting aside 203,500 acres of land for Native Hawaiian homesteads and farms, the Act assists the Native Hawaiian community in maintaining distinct native settlements throughout the State of Hawaii.

(7) Approximately 6,800 Native Hawaiian lessees and their family members reside on Hawaiian Home Lands and approximately 18,000 Native Hawaiians who are eligible to reside on the Home Lands are on a waiting list to receive assignments of land.

(8) In 1959, as part of the compact admitting Hawaii into the United States, Congress established the Ceded Lands Trust for 5 purposes, 1 of which is the betterment of the conditions of Native Hawaiians. Such trust